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referred to three categories ; first, the orders which have been mainly restricted to the Southern Hemisphere, and have originated there,—the Edentata, the Toxodonta, the Litopterna ; second, cosmopolitan orders,—Glires, Chiroptera, Marsupialia, Perissodactyla ; third, orders which have come from the Northern Hemisphere at a comparatively later period of geologic time,—Carnivora, Proboscidea, and Artiodactyla. The further history of the origin of the truly Antarctic types will be awaited with the greatest interest.

An atlas of 98 plates accompanies the text. The figures have been executed under the careful eye of the author, and express the characters referred to in the text. The great expense involved in their production has made it necessary to employ some phototype process, which can not give as good artistic effects as lithography.

We congratulate M. Ameghino on the completion of this great work. We also congratulate the country which has produced it. It is works of this character which give a nation its intellectual standing in the world. Henceforth Argentina will be known to science as a country which has added one of the largest and most important contributions to its temple of life.—E. D. COPE.

Furbringer's Researches on the Morphology and Systematic of Birds.²—This is a work of great thoroughness in the field which it covers. It is divided into two parts, each included in a volume ; the first describing the anterior limb and shoulder girdle, and the second being a comprehensive review of the characters and systematic relations of birds. In the first volume the osteology, myology, and neurology are thoroughly described, and the illustrations cover the plates at the end of the second volume. The characters of many species are for the first time described and figured. In the second volume the work already done in bird anatomy is reviewed, both zoology and paleontology being thoroughly examined. The systematic results are set forth in tables. In one of these the structural characters are tabulated. In another the divisions down to families inclusive are displayed. We give this table, exclusive of the families, as exhibiting concisely the author's views. Two phylogenetic trees follow. On three succeeding plates three horizontal sections of these trees are given, which display the affinities of higher and lower forms in an expressive manner.

² Untersuchungen zur Morphologie u. Systematic der Voegel ; Zugl. ein Beitr. zur Anatomie der Stütz und Bewegungsorganen ; von Max Fürbringer. Amsterdam Zj. von Halkema, 1888 ; 2 vols. folio, pp. 1751.

CLASSIS AVES.

Order.

Suborder.

Genus.

I.—Subclassis **SAURURÆ.**

ARCHORNITHES Archæopterygiformes Archæopteryges

II.—Subclassis **ORNITHURÆ.**

STRUTHIORNITHES	Struthioniformes	Struthiones
RHEORNITHES	Rheiformes	Rheæ
HIPPALECTRYORNITHES	Casuariiformes	Casuarii
	Æpyornithiformes	Æpyornithes
	Palamedeiformes.	Palamedæ
PELARGORNITHES	{ Anseriformes	{ Gastornithes
		{ Anseres
	{ Podicipitiformes	{ Enaliornithes
		{ Hesperornithes
		{ Colymbo-Podicipites
		{ Phœnicopteri
	{ Ciconiiformes	{ Pelargo-Herodii
		{ Accipitres
		{ Steganopodes
		{ Procellariæ
CHADRAORNITHES	Procellariiformes	Procellariæ
	Aptenodytiformes	Aptenodytes
	Ichthyornithiformes	Ichthyornithes
	{ Charadriiformes	{ Laro-Limicolæ
		{ Parræ
	{ Gruiformes	{ Otides
		{ Eurypygæ
	{ Ralliformes	{ Grues
		{ Fulicariæ
		{ Hemipodii
ALECTORORNITHES	{ Apterygiformes	{ Apteryges
		{ Crypturi
		{ Crypturi
	{ Galliformes	{ Galli
		{ Pterocletes
	{ Columbiformes	{ Columbæ
		{ Psittaci
	{ Psittaciformes	{ Psittaci
		{ Cocygiformes
	CORACORNITHES	{ Pico-Passeriformes
{ Pico-Passeræ		
{ Halcyoniformes		{ Makrochires
		{ Colii
		{ Trogones
		{ Halcyones
{ Coraciiformes		{ Bucerotes
		{ Meropes
		{ Todi
		{ Caprimulgi
		{ Striges

The complex characters of bird affinities are well displayed in these graphic methods. It is rendered partly clear that in a great many instances nothing but actual paleontological discovery will reveal the true connections.

Dr. Fürbringer's work, besides being a treasury of bird anatomy and character, introduces us to the literature in a most exhaustive way. Nothing has escaped him. We seem to be in the presence of all the workers who have contributed to the systematic of birds from the beginning. All are recognized, and the share of each in the work is duly recorded. As a standard of information on scientific ornithology the book will always hold a first rank.

Miller's North American Geology and Paleontology.³—

This work is an alphabetically arranged index of the genera and species of Paleozoic plants and animals. The only scientific division of the catalogue is that into classes. The names of the genera and species are accompanied by one reference to a description, and frequently by a good figure. The work opens by a general geologic description, including the Mesozoic and Cenozoic formations, and by an enumeration of the rules of nomenclature.

The work is an exceedingly useful one for reference. The alphabetic arrangement makes it necessary that one should know beforehand what he wants to find. It is hence useful chiefly to the scientist. For the purposes of the student such a work should be systematically arranged throughout.

Some fault may be found with the description of the Cenozoic beds of the interior of the continent in a few particulars. Thus it is stated that the Wind River beds are Miocene, when they are Eocene, and the Loup Fork beds are said to be Pliocene, when they are Upper Miocene. Miocene and Pliocene pass into each other so completely, however, that the names should be abolished, and the word Neocene used in their stead. We only notice one serious objection to the systematic presentation of the subject, and that is in the land Vertebrata. Here the Batrachia and Reptilia are mixed together under the head of Batrachia, an error for which it is difficult to account, since the distinction between the two classes has been maintained by the describers of their respective contents. In the matter of etymology of names, the present work is mainly up to the requirements of the subject. The book is one which the working paleontologist cannot do without.

³ North American Geology and Paleontology, for the Use of Amateur Students and Scientists. By S. A. Miller. Cincinnati, 1889, pp. 664, 8vo.